

2011 - 2016



Preserving New Jersey's Heritage: *A Statewide Plan*



New Jersey Historic Preservation Plan



New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Natural and Historic Resources/Historic Preservation Office



2011 - 2016

Preserving
New Jersey's
Heritage:
A Statewide Plan

*New Jersey Historic
Preservation Plan*

<i>Introduction.....</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>The Planning Process.....</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Snapshot of Preservation in New Jersey.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Goals:</i> Knowing what we have, strengthening our connections, and having pride and knowledge of our history and resources.....	<i>13</i>
<i>Working Together.....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>Appendices:</i>	
Appendix A: New Jersey Historic Preservation Plan Advisors.....	<i>16</i>
Appendix B: Survey Results - Summary.....	<i>21</i>
Appendix C: Preservation Related Agencies and Organizations in New Jersey.....	<i>30</i>

Bordentown Barn,
Burlington County



Bordentown, Gothic
Revival Stoop,
Burlington County



Introduction




**Eversole Hall House Restoration,
Readington Township (Whitehouse
Station), Hunterdon County**

Establishing a plan for historic preservation in New Jersey has been the product of a year-long effort, led by the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office and Preservation New Jersey, to bring together agencies, organizations, and individuals from across the state to talk about how preservation can contribute to improving the quality of life in New Jersey. This plan is not intended for any one agency or organization, but is intended to enlist the support of everyone in the state who believes historic preservation should play an important role in the growth and development of New Jersey's communities. This plan builds on the earlier work started by the *New Jersey Partners for Preservation: a Blueprint for Building Historic Preservation into New Jersey's Future 2002-2007*, and examines current issues in preservation within the context of today's New Jersey.

The past few years have been challenging due to extraordinary economic pressures. What became clear during this statewide dialogue, was that even when their communities are stressed, New Jersey citizens care very deeply about the places, cultures, and traditions that make up New Jersey's broad and storied past. Across the State and the country, the movement to make our built world more sustainable has become increasingly important. Savvy New Jersey citizens have recognized that historic preservation is the ultimate representation of green practices and sustainability, and that historic preservation can be an engine for growth, which is critically important when our local communities are under economic pressure.

Despite the challenging economic climate, New Jersey's history community has undertaken two large planning efforts to promote the value of our shared history. The State recognized the potential for heritage tourism to contribute to state economic growth and established the New Jersey Tourism Task Force. In June of 2010, the Task Force finalized the New Jersey Heritage Tourism Master Plan. This Master Plan provides guidance to the State, counties, and municipalities for capitalizing on local opportunities for heritage tourism by surveying historic sites to ensure that they are visitor ready, and establishing signage and linkages between historic sites. Not only will it help boost our economy, but also it will help tell the varied and diverse stories of New Jersey's people and places.

The second major planning effort is still underway. The Crossroads of the American Revolution Association is developing a management plan for the Crossroads of the American Revolution Heritage Area. The plan addresses ways to: organize the heritage area's management and partnerships, interpret themes, enhance the heritage area's sites and communities, and conserve important historic, natural, and cultural resources. New Jerseyans are deeply proud of New Jersey's central role in the American Revolution.

This preservation plan describes a new vision for historic preservation in New Jersey. It outlines the New Jersey preservation community, and discusses opportunities as well as expected challenges. The Plan also addresses goals and objectives, and how all of us, working in tandem, can accomplish these goals. 

The Planning Process

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the State Historic Preservation Offices in each of the states and territories. State Historic Preservation Offices were charged with administering the federal historic preservation program in their respective states and with preparing and implementing a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan. This New Jersey plan, cooperatively developed, helps to guide historic preservation by providing a vision and broad goals for preservation within the state. With a five year planning cycle, the existing plan, *New Jersey Partners for Preservation: a Blueprint for Building Historic Preservation into New Jersey's Future*, was issued in 2002, and set to expire in 2007. The National Park Service extended the deadline to March 2011. In early 2009, discussions regarding revision of the statewide NJ Historic Preservation Plan began in earnest.

An integral part of the planning process is the participation and knowledge of the public and professional constituencies within the state. We realized that if we wanted to develop, adopt, and be truly effective at carrying out a statewide preservation plan, we would

need to enlist the support and participation of the people to whom historic preservation and history most matter. We would need to develop a plan that would guide the efforts of these diverse groups, and help us reach common goals.

Early on, the Historic Preservation Office (HPO) began working with Preservation New Jersey (PNJ) on steps to establish an advisory group and a plan to gather input from the preservation community and the general public regarding historic preservation through the creation of a survey and public meetings. Public meetings and the survey were designed to re-evaluate the past historic preservation plan and to identify current challenges and opportunities in New Jersey preservation. Using the results from this outreach, new goals for preservation in New Jersey have been developed and will be outlined with strategies for achieving these goals.

The first major step in soliciting public input was the development of a survey to be completed by all interested parties. This survey was drafted by the HPO and PNJ using an online survey tool. In September 2009, the electronic survey was made available to a large constituent group, posted on the HPO and PNJ websites, shared with municipalities with Certified Local Government (CLG) programs, as well as state and local agencies. For those unable to complete the web-based survey, a paper copy was made available. This was the first time a web-based survey was used in New Jersey for this purpose.

Using the web-based technology for the survey provided an innovative way to reach the public and solicit comments. The responses



Historic Preservation Office Staff at Speak Out Newark



Speak Out Newark public meeting

**First Presbyterian
Church Chapel,
Hackettstown,
Warren County**



to the survey evaluated the progress towards achieving the current goals established during the last revision of the plan and helped to establish future goals and priorities. In total, about 175 people responded to the survey (see Appendix B for a summary of the survey results).

The next part of the public participation element was establishing


an advisory group. The Advisor Group (Advisors) consisted of preservation-related professionals, state and local agencies who work with the HPO, CLG representatives, and non-profit organizations. The Advisors were not just part of the public participation process, but were part of the planning process. They were kept informed of the progress of the plan via email notifications and were encouraged to attend future meetings and share information with others. A meeting with the Advisors was held in December 2009. There the group analyzed the existing goals, discussed current trends, and made recommendations for future goals. As they were the first group consulted, the Advisors were instrumental in examining the existing goals and establishing new and current challenges and issues in preservation in New Jersey.

In addition to the survey and the Advisors meeting, four public meetings were held in January and February 2010. These regional meetings were hosted



Speak Out Hackettstown public meeting

by local groups, led by PNJ and co-sponsored by the HPO. Held throughout the state, the meetings provided public participants an opportunity to discuss the existing statewide historic preservation plan and to weigh in on priorities within their local communities. They also provided a gauge to identify regional issues and identify threats to historic resources at the local, county, and state levels.

This new plan, with new and revised goals, represents the discussions and collaboration with stakeholders from across the state. Whether received from a preservation professional or simply an interested, concerned citizen, all comments were analyzed and goals were developed based upon the input received. This plan will provide a blueprint for achieving our shared vision for historic preservation throughout New Jersey. Working together, the preservation community at large can achieve the over-arching goals set forth in this document. 

Snapshot of Preservation in New Jersey

Who We Are

Since the state historic preservation program was established in the Historic Sites section of the Division of Parks & Forestry in 1970, considerable headway has been made by the history community in New Jersey. These past 40 years have witnessed an expansion of organizations, professionals, and volunteers with an interest in historic preservation. The Department of State's Division of Archives and Record Management is the keeper of our founding documents and historic archives. New Jersey's history community is crucially supported by the grants and operating support provided by the New Jersey Historical Commission. The New Jersey Historic Trust at the Department of Community Affairs provides matching grants for planning and capital projects that are essential to preserving historic sites and readying them for visitation. Preservation New Jersey (PNJ) joined the preservation community in 1978 with a mission to advocate for and promote historic preservation throughout New Jersey. PNJ operates as New Jersey's only statewide private member-supported preservation organization. In 1989, the Main Street

Restoration of the Jersey City Council Chambers, Jersey City, Hudson County



New Jersey Program was established. This program was built on the approach developed by the National Trust's National Main Street Center; the goal of the program is to assist downtown revitalization efforts by promoting the historic and economic redevelopment of traditional business districts.

Educational opportunities for preservation within New Jersey have also expanded. In 1997, Drew University started a continuing education program in which students could obtain a Certificate in Historic Preservation. Drew University has offered over 100 courses and also provides training seminars. Burlington County College started a historic preservation certificate program in the fall of 2000 to serve the southern New Jersey community. More recently, in 2009 Rutgers University, New Brunswick started a new master's degree program in Cultural Heritage and Preservation Studies. The master's program is follow-up to their existing historic preservation certificate program. Both the Rutgers and the Drew programs, as well as other preservation-related education programs, show the continued and growing interest in historic preservation

Stewardship: Thomas Edison Laboratory West Orange, Essex County



within the state of New Jersey. These formal educational programs, as well as on-going career training prepare preservationists for the future.

The preservation community in New Jersey has many different faces and is more than just professional consultants and government agencies. It is a diverse group interested in the stories and places that have played important roles in the history of the state. The community includes architects, professional planners, archaeologists, landscape architects, civil engineers, and also private property owners working to restore their historic homes. Also included are local and county historical societies, of which there are more than 220 within the state, and local activists working with agencies and non-profit organizations to protect historic sites and valuable archaeological remains. Much preservation work is undertaken by dedicated citizens at the local level. They are members of historic preservation commissions working with their municipalities to establish historic preservation ordinances, or to preserve locally owned historic buildings. As of 2010, there are forty-five municipalities participating in the Certified Local Government program.

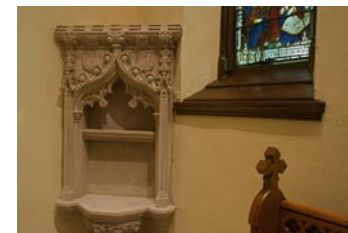
Most recently, the Township of Willingboro adopted an historic preservation element of their Master Plan. This will provide the Township with guidance on

historic preservation issues and their future planning efforts. (For a listing of preservation-related agencies and organizations in New Jersey, please see Appendix C)

Challenges

New Jersey's historic resources are affected by a variety of economic and social factors, which present both challenges to, and opportunities for, preservation. Cuts at State level have reduced staff levels. Anticipated reductions in the Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) may reduce the amount of funding provided to the NJ Historic Preservation Office through the annual federal grant. This funding is allotted to states, through the state historic preservation offices, and used to assist in preservation activities and for the CLG program. Creative partnerships will be needed to find other ways of funding preservation activities. This will require continued dedication on all levels to ensure that there are adequate resources to protect New Jersey's shared heritage.

While funding for historic resources is a continual challenge, so also is the degree of participation and cooperation among the many different players in



Reconstruction of St. Bernard's Episcopal Church rebuild project, Bernardsville, Somerset County

the preservation community. Communication between the public and private sectors and between the many different disciplines that make up the preservation community has not been as effective as is possible. It is essential for our historic resources that we all work together. Creating a support network where local groups can easily contact state officials, planners can discuss options with historians, and conservationists can talk with archaeologists will ensure historic preservation within New Jersey will be considered at many different levels, and our shared resources will be protected. An increased level of cooperation will be beneficial to us all.

New Jersey is the most densely populated state in the nation and also incredibly diverse. Our identity as New Jerseyans is a product of all those that have inhabited the State before us. The past and present residents have changed the landscape in innumerable

ways. We must continue to respect all the diverse cultures that call New Jersey home, and we must find new ways to reach out to our current and future residents, and involve everyone in decisions that affect our historic resources.

Success Stories from Around the State

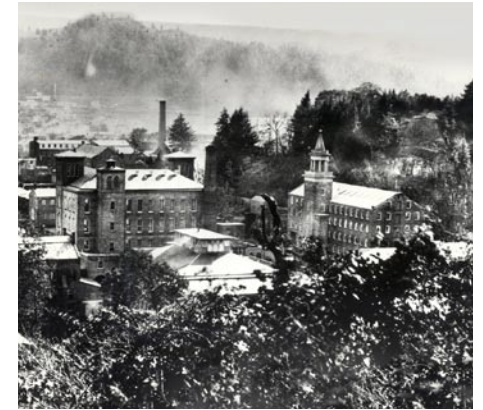
Allied Textile Printing Site at Great Falls, Passaic County, Paterson

The New Jersey Historic Preservation Office has contracted for a cultural resources survey for

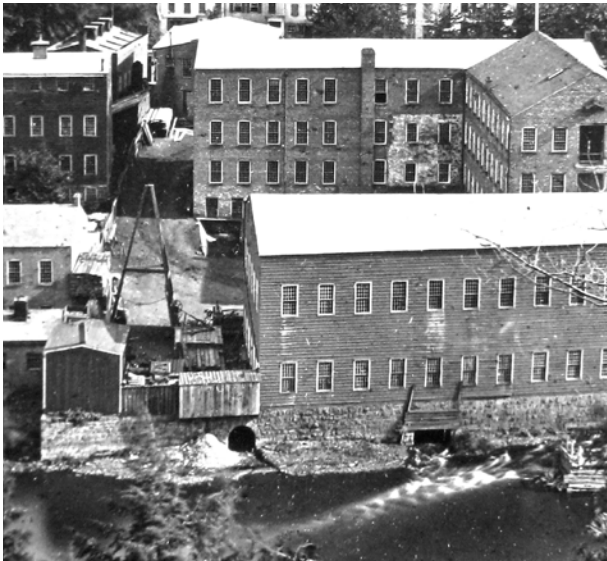
the Allied Textile Printing (ATP) Site located within the eastern end of the Great Falls/ Society for Useful Manufacturers National Historic Landmark District. Paterson was the nation's first planned industrial city and contains the original waterpower system of raceways and many 19th-

century industrial structures, and is the basis for its 2009 designation at the Great Falls National Historical Park. The survey will guide the future development of the Great Falls National Historical Park on the site. The survey includes a historic context that examines the industrial development of the ATP site during the operation of the Society for the Establishment of Useful Manufacturers (1791-1946). It is based on data gathering and documentary research directed toward understanding the eighteenth century embryonic industrial planning and development of Paterson at the ATP site, development and evolution of the site milling industry, and evolution of the cultural landscape over time as the mills were consolidated.

The existing conditions assessment identified, recorded, and assessed the integrity of significant identified resources within the limits of the ATP site, and created an overall synthesis of the cultural landscape, building and waterpower structures, and evolution(s) across the ATP Site landform. It also identified priority locations for archaeological investigations in order



Allied Textile Printing Site, Great Falls National Historical Park, Paterson, Passaic County (circa 1865)



Allied Textile Printing Site, Great Falls National Historical Park, Paterson, Passaic County (circa 1890)

to effectively integrate questions regarding standing architecture and subsurface archaeological components.

The archaeological field investigation has yielded important information about the industrial development of the ATP site during the operation of the Society for the Establishment of Useful Manufacturers (1791-1946) that was not available through the examination of documentary sources. Particularly, excavations revealed portions of the site's raceway system and structural remains of buildings associated with the various mills on the ATP site.

The preservation treatment recommendations phase of the survey provided recommendations for: 1) appropriate treatments for both architectural and archaeological areas

and features, 2) overall preservation planning for the site, and 3) interpretation of the site. A list of priorities related to existing conditions and significance assessed during earlier phases of work for projects to be undertaken at the ATP site. The team developed a list of priorities relative to earlier phases of survey that identified at-risk resources and developed a timeframe within which preservation treatments shall be accomplished.

Oswald Nitschke House, Union County, Kenilworth

Home to Oswald J. Nitschke, a historically significant local pioneer and political leader who came to Kenilworth as a young German immigrant in 1899, at the height of the area's first major building boom, the Nitschke House is one of Kenilworth's original clapboard-clad, wood frame farmhouses, and the most notable of the community's few remaining 19th century

buildings. The Kenilworth Historical Society rescued the building when it became threatened by commercial development and relocated it to a site 1,500 feet away. Long term plans call for the building to become a

combination of period restoration and general exhibit space, a room for visitor orientation, and a gift shop. The house will also be used for archival storage and society offices. Now restored, the house has become a vibrant addition to Union County's annual heritage festival, "Four Centuries in a Weekend."

Creative funding to preserve the Nitschke House came from a variety of sources, including Green Acres for the acquisition of the new site, Union County, the NJ Historic Trust, Schering-Plough Corporation, and the EJ Grassmann Trust. Donations came from numerous fundraisers and individual donations by many individuals, businesses and organizations.

Fire Control Tower No. 23, Cape May County, Lower Township

The Fire Control Tower No. 23 was built in 1942 as part of the coastal fortification system intended to protect New Jersey's shores from enemy invasion during World War II. In the early 20th century, soldiers stationed in Fire Control Tower No. 23



Preservation New Jersey tour of Wildwood Crest, Cape May County



Rehabilitation of the Fire Control Tower No. 23, Lower Township, Cape May County

scanned the horizon for enemy ships, and identified the coordinates of any enemy ships that were spotted. The last freestanding remnant of the coastal fortification system in the State of New Jersey, it is part of a growing collection of preserved WW II resources in southern New Jersey.

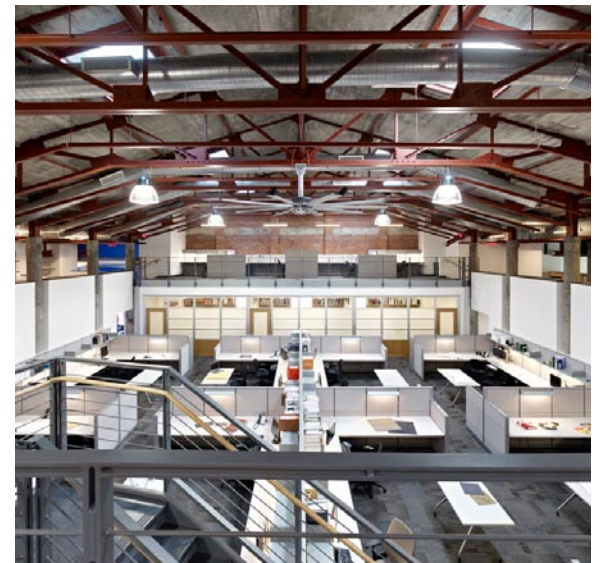
The Fire Control Tower restoration project was undertaken by the Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts (MAC), a non-profit organization headquartered in Cape May. The project involved: securing a long-term lease for the structure from the DEP, arranging for the preparation of a full Historic Structures Report and National Register nomination, and securing \$1,320,000 in grant funds to underwrite the restoration of Fire Control Tower No. 23. Restoration was completed and the tower opened to the public March 27, 2009.

Timbuctoo Discovery Project, Burlington County, Westampton Township

Before the Civil War, the African American population of New Jersey was a rural one, and in the first half of the 19th century more than 80 free black communities emerged in southern New Jersey alone. Most of these were isolated enclaves within the margins of rural townships where some free blacks could buy small amounts of land and then be joined by other free blacks and by fugitive slaves. Timbuctoo epitomizes these communities: it was begun in the 1820s, flourished through the 19th century, and declined during the 20th. Abandoned by the 1950s, no buildings remain from the 19th-century village, but because its isolation has kept it from being redeveloped, it offers an unparalleled opportunity for archaeologists to study the material culture of early New Jersey's black minority. Westampton Township funded an archaeological



**Rehabilitation of the Masonic Temple
for the New Offices of Clarke Caton
Hintz, Trenton, Mercer County**





**Tea Burning Monument, Greenwich,
Cumberland County**



study of the site. Under the direction of David Orr at Temple University, the study has revealed the outlines of the community, and done so in the presence of lineal descendants of the original inhabitants.

The Bell Labs Charrette and Publication, Monmouth County, Holmdel Township

Completed in 1962 and expanded in the following years, the Bell Laboratories are the pre-eminent NJ example of the modern corporate campus. Bell Labs was designed in high Modernist style by internationally renowned Eero Saarinen with a landscape by Sasaki Walker and Assoc. Landscape Architects. When Alcatel-Lucent vacated the property in 2007, the property was left in limbo. Most New Jerseyans assumed that there was no alternative to demolition to make way for new development.

In April 2008 thirty-six design professionals and planners convened for two days in Holmdel to participate in a charrette to visit, study, reflect, and analyze the building and its landscape. A publication was then produced to document that effort. The charrette demonstrated that there is no shortage of respectful design innovations that would allow preservation of the building, while rehabilitating it for new uses.

Preservation is often seen as looking back, but we must also lead our communities and the citizens of New Jersey to an expanded sense of the value of historic properties and the roles they can play in our future. This charrette was at the cutting edge of evaluating what is possible in the rehabilitation of a Modernist landmark. The charrette embodies the commitment, the spirit of volunteerism, the many people coming together taking time away from their professional lives, to explore ways



**George Washington's Headquarters, Morristown,
Morris County**


to preserve this unique historic property and to “sketch a vision of a viable future for the building and the site.”

Hudson Bergen Light Rail Transit System, Hudson County, Jersey City

Geoarchaeological research conducted in conjunction with the Hudson Bergen Light Rail Transit System project in Jersey City provided information critical to our understanding of the past. Geological processes have continuously shaped and reshaped the environment. Some areas that are now covered by water or marsh were, at one time in the past, areas of vast land supporting past occupation by various groups of people. Constantly changing environments have presented challenges for modern archaeologists to identify all of the potential locations that were once conducive to human

habitation. Recently, however, scientists have begun to study the history of soil deposition and development to reconstruct past environments, and provide a more solid foundation for exploring the locations of past human occupation.

As part of the measures developed to mitigate the impact of the MOS-2 section of the Hudson-Bergen Light Rail project on archaeological resources, one soil core, extending 70-feet below the current ground surface, was retrieved from western shore of the Lower Hudson River in Jersey City. Subsequent analysis of the coring involved the examination of both the sediments and the shell material obtained from the core. This analysis determined that an area which is currently the site of a one-story frame building housing a Motorcycle Club and situated over a .5-mile from the current shoreline of the Hudson River was a mud flat or marsh environment from 9,100 to 1,100 years ago. As such, this area was unlikely to have supported past human occupation.

This research has dual benefits. It facilitates future project planning being done by Federal, State, county, and municipal agencies by identifying locations with past environmental settings conducive to prehistoric and historic period settlement. More significantly, however, this research fits into a larger body of scientific research exploring the relationship between humans and their environment both within the Hudson River Valley and the larger Middle Atlantic region. While this core did not yield evidence of human occupation, it filled a critical gap in our understanding of past Lower Hudson River Valley environments for a 10,000 year period. 

2011-2016

Goals: Knowing what we have, strengthening our connections, and having pride and knowledge of our history and our resources

Goal 1: Identify and protect authentic places that tell the stories of New Jerseyans.

- Expand resource identification and collection, and ensure that it is complete and accessible
- Digitize all New Jersey and National Register nominations, including a GIS component
- Support New Jersey's hidden resources, such as archaeological and industrial sites
- Document historic landscapes, farms, open spaces, gardens, and urban parks and ensure that the resulting information is accessible
- Encourage the State to be a role model regarding publically owned historic resources
- Develop a funding component for historic building maintenance or other stewardship solutions for historic buildings in State land acquisitions
- Explore alternative methods of stewardship for state-owned historic resources
- Establish a way for towns without regulatory preservation commissions to protect their historic resources
- Expand awareness of cultural and agricultural landscapes

Goal 2: Expand understanding and appreciation of history and historic preservation among New Jersey citizens, elected officials, students, and organizations across the State.

- Provide web-based educational opportunities to expand knowledge and appreciation of history, archaeology and architecture
- Ensure that preservation-related training and information is made available to as wide an audience as possible, including the general public, elected officials, and commissions
- Expand the visibility of historic preservation

and its benefits to historic resources and our communities by publishing success stories and increasing involvement in preservation related activities

- Encourage developers to take historic resources into consideration during project development, and provide them with appropriate educational materials that explain the benefits of preservation and that can be used during their planning process
- Provide educational opportunities that focus on basic historic building repairs
- Cultivate stewardship by teaching history, archaeology, and historic preservation in grades K-12 and by working with the Department of Education, coordinating with advocacy groups, and encouraging locals to keep preservation and history in schools

Goal 3: Build a stronger, more cohesive and diverse preservation community.

- Increase the level of coordination, communication, and cooperation between the different levels in the preservation community to maximize effectiveness
- Encourage interrelationships between



Drumthwacket, Princeton Township, Mercer County

preservation entities in different levels of government

- Facilitate meetings and/or events that encourage the preservation community to work more closely with the environmental and agricultural communities
- Further nurture the development of future preservation professionals and institutions with preservation coursework
- Expand support for preservation planning and technical assistance at the local level
- Establish opportunities to assist local preservation commissions in their efforts to take the next step to the Certified Local Government program


Goal 4: Demonstrate that authentic historic places have economic value and establish revitalization incentives to stimulate job creation and sustainable economic activity.

- Evaluate and use new methods to promote state-level financial incentives to promote the

rehabilitation of privately owned commercial and residential historic properties

- Provide materials that demonstrate the economic value of historic preservation
- Market the message that financial incentives equals revitalization
- Further explore options regarding revolving funds for the rehabilitation/restoration of historic properties
- Create more opportunities for economic improvement through historic preservation
- Work with public agencies and non-profits to create financial incentives, geared toward residents in low-income historic neighborhoods, for assistance with maintenance, restoration or rehabilitation

Goal 5 Use historic preservation as a tool to strengthen and revitalize New Jersey's state and local economies in a sustainable manner.

- Work to align the preservation and environmental communities in New Jersey to emphasize that preservation is about sustainability
- Encourage relationships between the historic preservation and environmental communities.
- Coordinate the State Historic Preservation Plan and the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan
- Promote education that stresses preservation as the ultimate in sustainability
- Publicize examples and success stories resulting from the combined efforts of the preservation and green communities
- Reach out to organizations, such as Sustainable Jersey, to encourage the integration of preservation as part of their goals and education process 




**Thomas Nast House,
Morristown,
Morris County**

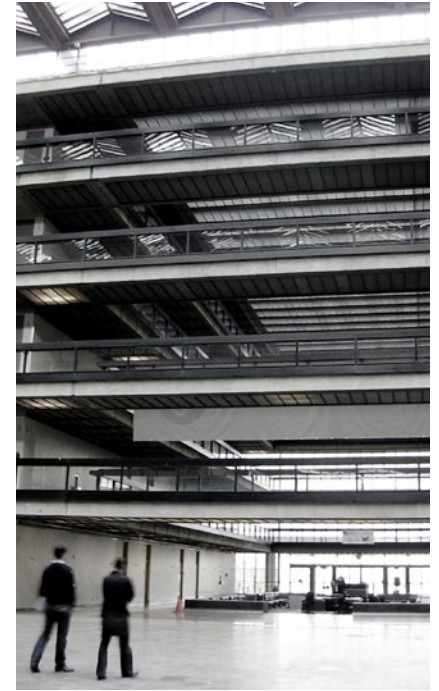
Working Together

Preservation is not just about places, but also about people. It is about the people of the past, whose fascinating and diverse stories are conveyed to us through the historic resources we aim to preserve. It is about people today and the improved quality of life brought to them by our irreplaceable historic resources, which can provide an increased sense of meaning, context, and civic pride to their lives and communities. Preservation is also about future generations of New Jerseyans and our responsibility to pass on our rich heritage to them so that they may benefit from their recreational, educational, and economic opportunities and the sense of continuity they provide. It is people that make up the preservation community, and in order for us to achieve the Goals set out in this plan, there is a need for everyone to work together at all levels. We all have a responsibility. By communicating, reaching out to others, sharing efforts across departments, county lines, and disciplines we will have the opportunity to meet these Goals. Additionally, it is important to remember that this statewide plan is for everyone who believes historic preservation should play an important role in the growth and development of New Jersey's communities.

This plan represents another step in advancing historic preservation forward in New Jersey. There are many ways we can work towards realizing our goals, some of the simplest include: learning about the history of your community, visiting historic sites, volunteering to work on a preservation project, or contacting one or more preservation-related organizations to become involved (see Appendix C). Other ways include advocating for preservation policies and funding, advocating for continued history, archaeology, and preservation education in New Jersey schools, and reminding communities and elected officials that historic preservation and building re-use is the ultimate in "green".

Additionally, it is vital that as we work together to implement the plan, we monitor our progress. This plan is a five-year plan, however in two years, it may be necessary to re-visit it; reflect on what has been accomplished, what still needs to be achieved, and what has not worked. Historic preservation is continually evolving and an evaluation process will be needed to ensure our goals remain appropriate and that we maintain a relevant and progressive vision for historic preservation in New Jersey.

Our heritage has an important role in New Jersey and is a vital element of our dynamic communities. The new plan will take dedication and require educated advocates, professionals, and concerned citizens to implement it. However, the framework provided in this statewide plan will maximize the unique character of New Jersey's communities and provide for a better understanding of our shared history and resources. 



The Bell Labs Charrette, Holmdel Township, Monmouth County

Left: Native American
Archaeological Site,
Trenton, Mercer County
(aerial view)
Right: Ceramic Shards



Appendix A New Jersey Historic Preservation Plan Advisors

Special thanks go to the following individuals and organizations who participated in the development of this plan.

Tim Brill	Department of Agriculture
Sandy Batty	Association of NJ Environmental Commissions
David Schure	Princeton Historic Preservation Commission
Joseph Naples	Harrison Township Historic Preservation Commission
Mary Lou Strong	Middletown Township Landmarks Commission
Marion Harris	Morris County Trust for Historic Preservation

Dennis Farrelly	South Brunswick Township Historic Preservation Commission
Edward Fox	Burlington County Economic Development and Regional Planning
Michael Zuckerman	Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts
Terry Dunwiddie	NJ Recreation and Park Association
Susan J. Ryan	Mount Holly Historic Preservation Commission
Corbin C. Cogswell	Cape May Historic Preservation Commission
Pamela Crabtree	Hopewell Township Historic Preservation Commission

Peter Primavera	rep. ULI-NJ, NJ Smart Growth Economic Coalition, NJ Builders Assoc.	David Cowell	Advocates for New Jersey History
Kevin Wright	New Bridge Landing State Park Commission	Michael Calafati	Architect
Jef Buehler	Department of Community Affairs, Main Street New Jersey	Sophia Jones	Chair, NJ Historic Sites Council
Paul Stridick	Department of Community Affairs, Division of Community Resources	Philetus Holt	Chair, State Review Board for Historic Sites
Fawn McGee	Department of Environmental Protection, State Land Acquisition	Richard Hunter	Archaeologist
Beverly Weaver	Department of Environmental Protection, Parks and Forestry	Ian Burrow	Archaeologist
Robert Britton	Ewing Historic Preservation Commission	Lynn Ballerini	Mahwah Historic Preservation Commission
Lauralee Rappleye	Department of Transportation	James Constantine	Princeton Borough Historic Preservation Review Committee
		Dan Murphy	Glen Ridge Historic Preservation Commission
		Eileen Stokes	Washington Township Historic Preservation Commission



Left: Before - Fairview Village Housing Redevelopment, Camden, Camden County
Right: After



Keith Haberen	Collingswood Borough Historic Commission
Greg Romano	New Jersey Conservation Foundation
Karlis Povisilis	Casino Reinvestment Development Authority
Jim Hall	Palisades Interstate Park Commission
Bill Dressel	NJ League of Municipalities
Dara Callender	NJ Transit
John Loeper	Ocean City
Phil Correll	National Park Service
Walter Gallas	National Trust for Historic Preservation-Northeast Field

Allan Kratz	Drew University, Historic Preservation Faculty
Ron Emrich	Preservation New Jersey
Richard Walter	Paterson Historic Preservation Commission
Felipe Gorostiza	State Review Board for Historic Sites
Sara Cureton	NJ Cultural Trust
Gregory D. Lattanzi	Registrar of the Bureau of Archaeology and Ethnology
Marc Mappen	NJ Historic Commission
Janet Clark	Tewksbury Township Historic Preservation Commission
Barbara Rossi	Washington Township Historic Preservation Commission

**Left: Elm Street Bridge,
Hillsborough & Branchburg
Townships, Somerset County
Right: Mount Airy
Historic District**



Thomas Brown	Union County College	Michele Alonso	City of Newark, Principal Planner/Acting Historic Preservation Officer
Barbara Fuller	Union County Office of Cultural and Heritage Affairs	Leslie Bensley	Morris County Visitor's Center
Elaine Edwards	Swedesboro Borough Historic Preservation Advisory Committee	Barry Brady	NJ Pinelands Commission
James Schulte	Preservation Salem County	Janet Fittipaldi	NJ Department of Transportation
Kathy Fisher	Montville Historic Preservation Commission	Cate Litvack	Crossroads of the American Revolution
Virginia Kurshan	Maplewood Historic Preservation Commission	Courtenay Mercer	NJ APA
Dorothy Guzzo	NJ Historic Trust	Eugene Coleman	Teaneck Township Historic Preservation Commission
Carlos Rodrigues	NJ Regional Plan Association	Arthur Wrubel	Ridgewood Historic Preservation Commission
Tod Marder	Rutgers University (New Brunswick)	John Celardo	Fanwood Historic Preservation Commission
Constance Greiff	NJ Historic Sites Council	Hal Bromm	Knowlton Township Historic Preservation Commission
Peter Kasabach	New Jersey Future	James Galvin	Plainfield City Historic Preservation Commission
Brinnen Carter	National Park Service, Delaware Water Gap NRA	Maureen Perinchief	Lawrence Township Historic Preservation Commission
Michael Mills	Architect	Cathy Moore	Pohatcong Township Historic Preservation Commission
Joseph Doyle	New Jersey Planning Officials		
Judy Adams	Council on Affordable Housing		



Left: Delaware and Raritan Canal Historic District, Lambertville, Hunterdon County
Center: Historic Designation
Right: Historic District, Cape May City, Cape May County

Joseph DeJulius

Evesham Historic Preservation Commission

John Burd

Hamburg Historic Preservation Commission

David Gottardi

Haddonfield Historic Preservation Commission

Robert Parnes

Paterson Historic Preservation Commission

William Sacchinelli

Hamilton Historic Preservation Commission

Eileen Swan

NJ Highlands Council

Flavia Alaya

Bridgeton Historic Preservation Commission

Carleton Montgomery

Pinelands Preservation Alliance

Helen Lefrois

Newton Historic Preservation Commission

Ron Magill

National Trust Advisor

Senator Diane Allen

National Trust Advisor

Kathleen Arleth

Somers Point Historic Preservation Commission

Hon. Mary Anna Holden

Mayor, Madison

Mary Ann Gaffney

Cape May Historic Preservation Commission

Jennifer Senick

Rutgers Green Building Center

Roberta Marlowe

Cranbury Township Historic Preservation Commission

John McKinney







Historic Sites Council

Appendix B Survey Results - Summary





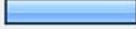
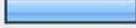
1. THE PRESERVATION OF NEW JERSEY'S HISTORIC RESOURCES IS IMPORTANT FOR WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING REASONS:							
	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Somewhat Unimportant	Very Unimportant	Rating Average	Response Count
Quality of Life	63.8% (136)	24.4% (52)	10.3% (22)	0.5% (1)	0.9% (2)	1.50	213
Heritage tourism	70.9% (151)	23.0% (49)	3.3% (7)	1.9% (4)	0.9% (2)	1.39	213
Increase understanding of history	79.9% (171)	18.2% (39)	1.4% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.5% (1)	1.23	214
Provides jobs	41.5% (88)	39.6% (84)	15.6% (33)	2.8% (6)	0.5% (1)	1.81	212
Provides sense of place	70.7% (152)	25.1% (54)	2.3% (5)	1.4% (3)	0.5% (1)	1.36	215
Strengthens and revitalizes communities	65.9% (141)	29.0% (62)	2.8% (6)	1.9% (4)	0.5% (1)	1.42	214
Spurs economic development	47.9% (101)	37.0% (78)	12.8% (27)	0.9% (2)	1.4% (3)	1.71	211
Advances green sustainability and reuse/recycling	45.3% (97)	27.1% (58)	22.0% (47)	4.2% (9)	1.4% (3)	1.89	214
Smart Growth	52.4% (110)	27.1% (57)	16.7% (35)	1.9% (4)	1.9% (4)	1.74	210
Education	71.2% (151)	26.4% (56)	1.9% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.5% (1)	1.32	212
Other (Please specify below)	71.1% (27)	10.5% (4)	18.4% (7)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.47	38
							35
	answered question						215
	skipped question						-1

2. ARE THESE GOALS STILL RELEVANT?						
					Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	<div></div>				89.3%	176
No	<div></div>				6.1%	12
Unknown	<div></div>				4.6%	9
Why or why not?						93
	answered question					197
	skipped question					17

3. WHICH OF THE CURRENT GOALS HAVE WE MADE THE MOST PROGRESS TOWARD ACCOMPLISHING?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Goal 1		23.2%	45
Goal 2		10.3%	20
Goal 3		28.9%	56
Goal 4		0.5%	1
Goal 5		6.2%	12
Unknown		30.9%	60
<i>answered question</i>			194
<i>skipped question</i>			20

4. WHICH OF THE CURRENT GOALS HAS NO SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS BEEN ACHIEVED?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Goal 1		11.3%	22
Goal 2		8.2%	16
Goal 3		8.7%	17
Goal 4		26.7%	52
Goal 5		22.6%	44
Unknown		22.6%	44
<i>answered question</i>			195
<i>skipped question</i>			19

5. WHAT DO YOU THINK ARE THE GREATEST NEW ISSUES FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN NEW JERSEY?		
		Response Count
		136
	<i>answered question</i>	136
	<i>skipped question</i>	78

Money (52)	
Other (30)	
Education (19)	
Threats (15)	
Smart Growth (10)	
Environment (9)	
Anti-historic preservation (4)	
Regulation (3)	

6. WHAT TYPES OF RESOURCES ARE THE MOST THREATENED?		
		Response Count
		132
	<i>answered question</i>	132
	<i>skipped question</i>	82

The top 5 categories are:		
Agricultural resources and landscapes (16)		
Areas under intense development pressure and/or in redevelopment zones (13)		
Vernacular/residential/Main Street (12)		
Archaeological resources (11)		
Publicly owned buildings (including State parks buildings) (9)		
(3 categories tied at the next highest: urban resources, white elephants/schools, mid-century/re-cent past)		

7. WHAT TYPES OF RESOURCES ARE UNDER-REPRESENTED IN OUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE PAST?

	Response Count
	119
answered question	119
skipped question	95

The top 5 categories are:

Agricultural resources and landscapes (16)	
Areas under intense development pressure and/or in redevelopment zones (13)	
Vernacular/residential/Main Street (12)	
Archaeological resources (11)	
Publicly owned buildings (including State parks buildings) (9)	
(3 categories tied at the next highest: urban resources, white elephants/schools, mid-century/re-cent past)	

Left: Camden,
Camden County
Right: Wildwood
Crest, Cape
May County



8. FOR THE RESOURCES IDENTIFIED IN QUESTION 7, WHAT KINDS OF RESEARCH OR OTHER EFFORTS WOULD HELP US TO IDENTIFY THOSE RESOURCES?

	Response Count
	98
<i>answered question</i>	98
<i>skipped question</i>	116

Survey/research (14)

Consultation with the public and locals about resources (8)

Synthesis of existing data (6)

Providing educational materials/making historic information more accessible (6)










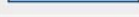





Re-use of these resource types (2)



Stronger local governments (1)



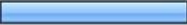
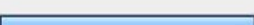
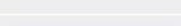
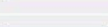
9. HOW CAN NEW JERSEY BETTER PROTECT ITS HISTORIC RESOURCES AND ADVANCE PRESERVATION VALUES?

	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Somewhat Unimportant	Very Unimportant	Rating Average	Response Count
Provide increased financial incentives for historic preservation	83.8% (145)	13.9% (24)	1.7% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.6% (1)	1.20	173
Enact new or better enforce existing historic preservation laws	56.9% (99)	28.2% (49)	11.5% (20)	1.7% (3)	1.7% (3)	1.63	174
Provide increased educational and/or training opportunities for public officials and the general public	72.4% (126)	25.3% (44)	2.3% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.30	174
Support local historic preservation efforts	78.9% (138)	18.3% (32)	2.3% (4)	0.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	1.25	175
Other	83.7% (36)	9.3% (4)	7.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.23	43
	Please specify						45
	<i>answered question</i>						175
	<i>skipped question</i>						39

9. HOW CAN NEW JERSEY BETTER PROTECT ITS HISTORIC RESOURCES AND ADVANCE PRESERVATION VALUES?							
	Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Somewhat Unimportant	Very Unimportant	Rating Average	Response Count
Provide increased financial incentives for historic preservation	83.8% (145)	13.9% (24)	1.7% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.6% (1)	1.20	173
Enact new or better enforce existing historic preservation laws	56.9% (99)	28.2% (49)	11.5% (20)	1.7% (3)	1.7% (3)	1.63	174
Provide increased educational and/or training opportunities for public officials and the general public	72.4% (126)	25.3% (44)	2.3% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.30	174
Support local historic preservation efforts	78.9% (138)	18.3% (32)	2.3% (4)	0.6% (1)	0.0% (0)	1.25	175
Other	83.7% (36)	9.3% (4)	7.0% (3)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	1.23	43
Please specify							45
answered question							175
skipped question							39

10. WHAT BEST DESCRIBES YOUR AFFILIATION WITH HISTORIC PRESERVATION? (Choose one)			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Donor		1.1%	2
Archaeological organization		1.7%	3
Developer		1.1%	2
Economic development organization		1.1%	2
Educator		2.3%	4
Federal government		1.1%	2
Heritage tourism organization		1.1%	2
Historic property owner		8.0%	14
Land trust or easement holder		0.0%	0
Interested citizen		19.5%	34
Local government		6.3%	11
Local preservation commission		10.9%	19
Non-profit historical society or preservation organization		14.9%	26
State government		7.5%	13
Other (Please specify)		23.0%	40
answered question			174

11. WHICH BEST CHARACTERIZES THE AREA YOU REPRESENT?			
			Response Percent
			Response Count
Urban		27.0%	47
Suburban		55.2%	96
Rural		17.8%	31
			<i>answered question</i>
			174
			<i>skipped question</i>
			40

12. WHAT IS THE MOST PRESSING CHALLENGE TO HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN YOUR COMMUNITY?			
			Response Percent
			Response Count
Retail/commercial development		3.5%	6
Residential development		15.0%	26
Lack of economic incentives		20.8%	36
Level of understanding by public officials		28.3%	49
Lack of funds		20.2%	35
Other (please specify)		12.1%	21
			<i>answered question</i>
			173
			<i>skipped question</i>
			41

13. REGARDING YOUR ANSWER TO QUESTION 12, WHAT ARE YOUR SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS TO ADDRESS THIS ISSUE?		
		Response Count
		123
	<i>answered question</i>	123
	<i>skipped question</i>	91

The top 4 categories are (tie for 4th):

Tax incentive for restoration/rehab (esp. for homeowner) (14)

Education/training (of officials at all levels) (12)

Grants (7)

Community involvement/programming (5)

Consistent regulations (county-wide and municipality-wide) and/or better zoning & local regs (5)

14. WHAT TYPE OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE WOULD YOU FIND MOST BENEFICIAL?						
Please choose:						
	On-site historic preservation commission training	Old house fairs	Training workshops	Publications/reference materials	Preservation listserve	Crisis assistance
1st Choice	33.1% (53)	2.5% (4)	20.0% (32)	8.8% (14)	8.1% (13)	11.9% (19)
2nd Choice	9.4% (14)	11.4% (17)	22.1% (33)	20.8% (31)	8.7% (13)	12.1% (18)
3rd Choice	8.4% (12)	10.5% (15)	18.2% (26)	16.1% (23)	11.9% (17)	13.3% (19)

15. IF YOU COULD CREATE NEW PROGRAMS OR STRATEGIES TO FURTHER ENERGIZE NEW JERSEY HISTORIC PRESERVATION EFFORTS, WHAT WOULD THEY BE?

	Response Count
	109
<i>answered question</i>	109
<i>skipped question</i>	105

Educational (33)

Funding (22)

Other (19)

Marketing (12)

Inter-organizational (8)

Government (7)

Environmental (4)

Planning (3)

None (3) (ie."We don't need new programs, need to use the ones we have...")

Informational systems (2)

Awards (2)

Left: Hart Farmstead
Archaeological Site,
Hopewell Township,
Mercer County



Appendix C

Preservation

Related

Agencies and

Organizations

in New Jersey

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

www.achp.gov

The Advisory council on Historic preservation is an independent Federal agency that has the legal responsibility to balance historic preservation concerns with Federal project requirements

Advocates for NJ History

<http://njhistoryadvocates.org/>

A public-interest organization that advance the preservation, teaching and dissemination of New Jersey history.

American Institute of Architects, the New Jersey chapter

www.aia-nj.org

National professional organization of architects promoting the understanding and practice of architecture through advocacy, education and service.

American Planning Association (APA)

www.njapa.org

The NJ Chapter of the APA promotes sound planning practices as a process essential to improving the quality of life in NJ through education and advocational methods

Archaeological Society of New Jersey (ASNJ)

www.asnj.org

Encourages the study and further understanding of prehistoric and historic archaeology of the State.

American Society for Civil Engineers (ASCE)

<http://www.asce.org/People-and-Projects/History-and-Heritage/>

The History and Heritage program of the ASCE focuses on preserving and recognizing significant works of engineering in the United States.

American Society Landscape Architects (ASLA), the New Jersey chapter

www.njasla.org

The ASLA is the national professional organization of landscape architects who promote the art and science of analysis, planning, design, management, preservation and rehabilitation of the land

New Jersey Historic Sites Council (HSC)

www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo

The Council reviews proposed “encroachments” at an open public meeting, and makes a recommendation to the Commissioner for final action.

New Jersey State Review Board for Historic Sites (SRB)

www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo

Designated by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the SRB reviews and approves documentation on each National Register of Historic Places nominations and provides general advice and professional recommendation to the SHPO.

Association of NJ Environmental Commissions (ANJEC)

www.anjec.org

ANJEC is a private, non-profit membership organization formed to coordinate and assist the work of municipal environmental commissions and citizens

Certified Local Governments

www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo

Local governments with historic preservation programs that meet prescribed standards, making them eligible for special enhanced participation in national preservation programs, grants-in-aid, and technical assistance from the SHPOs to assist in carrying out preservation activates at the local level.

County Cultural & Heritage Commissions

County cultural and heritage commissions are responsible for the development of county programs to promote public interest in local and county history, in the arts and in the cultural values, and traditions of the community, state and nation. (Contact your appropriate County for local information)

Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area

<http://www.revolutionarynj.org>

The Crossroads was established to offer a forum for new citizen initiatives on education, historical interpretation, site use and heritage tourism, and to raise appreciation of the historical significance of The American Revolution in New Jersey.

League of Historical Societies

<http://lhsnj.org/>

The objective of the League is to promote and further the improvement, interpretation, and preservation of our historical heritage in New Jersey

Main Street New Jersey (MSNJ)

<http://www.state.nj.us/dca/divisions/dhcr/offices/msnj.html>

MSNJ is a comprehensive revitalization program that promotes the historic and economic redevelopment of traditional business districts in New Jersey.

NJ Coastal Heritage Trail (NJCHT)

<http://www.nps.gov/neje/index.htm>

The NJCHT links significant natural and cultural resources on the Jersey Shore and Raritan and Delaware Bays by means of a vehicular touring route and seeks to heighten public awareness of New Jersey's outstanding coastal heritage.

New Jersey Conservation Foundation

www.njconservation.org

The Conservation Foundation is a statewide non-profit membership organization advocating appropriate land use.

NJ Historical Commission

www.newjerseyhistory.org

The Historical Commission was created to advance public knowledge and preservation of the history of New Jersey through research, public programs, publication, and assistance to other agencies.

New Jersey Historical Society

<http://www.jerseyhistory.org/>

The Society's founding principles are collecting, preserving and disseminating New Jersey history.

New Jersey Historic Trust (NJHT)

www.njht.org

The NJHT provides support and protection for historic New Jersey resources through several programs, including grants and easements.

New Jersey Pinelands Commission

www.state.nj.us/pinelands/

The Pineland Commission is responsible for the protection and management of the pinelands, including historical and archaeological resources.

Preservation New Jersey (PNJ)

www.preservationnj.org

PNJ is a statewide non-profit member-supported organization concerned with preserving New Jersey's historic resources through advocacy and education.

Pinelands Preservation Alliance

www.pinelandsalliance.org

The Pinelands Preservation Alliance is a private, nonprofit organization dedicated to saving the Pinelands of New Jersey. It also seeks to educate the public about the Pinelands and the threats facing its natural resources.

New Jersey Historic Preservation Office

- Daniel Saunders, Acting Administrator and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
- Katherine Marcopul
- Sara André
- Meghan MacWilliams Baratta
- Patty Chrisman
- Kinney Clark
- Wm. Roger Clark
- Bob Craig
- Genny Guzman
- Sara Homer
- Michelle Hughes
- Jonathan Kinney
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- Andrea Tingey



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